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No. 1390



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INTERNATIONAL

TEXT OF TREATY WITH SRV ON COURT CASES INVOLVING EACH OTHER'S CITIZENS

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK in Russian No 44 (2170), 3 Nov 82 pp 759-782

[Text] Section One

TREATY

Between the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam
on Legal Assistance in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

guided by a desire to continue developing friendly relations in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of 3 November 1978,

attaching great importance to cooperation in providing legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases,

resolved to conclude this Treaty and for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, Minister of Justice of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam: Phan Hien, Minister of Justice of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam,

who, having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

Chapter I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Legal Protection

1. The Citizens of one Contracting Party shall enjoy the same legal protection of their personal and property rights within the territory of the other Contracting Party, as the citizens of that Contracting Party.

2. The citizens of one Contracting Party shall have the right to free and unhindered access to the courts, prosecutor's office, and notarial bodies (hereinafter referred to as "judicial institutions"), and to other institutions of the other Contracting Party having jurisdiction in civil, family and criminal cases; they may appear before these institutions, submit petitions, file suit, and take other actions of a procedural nature on the same conditions as the citizens of the other Contracting Party.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply to labor cases within the jurisdiction of the courts.

4. The provisions of this Treaty shall also apply to juridical persons of the Contracting Parties.

Article 2. Legal Assistance

1. The judicial institutions of the Contracting Parties shall provide mutual legal assistance in civil (including labor), family and criminal cases in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty.

2. Judicial institutions shall also provide legal assistance to other institutions competent to deal with the cases referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 3. Procedure

1. In providing legal assistance the judicial institutions of the Contracting Parties shall deal with each other through the Ministry of Justice or the Office of the Prosecutor of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ministry of Justice or the Supreme Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, respectively, unless a different procedure is established by this Treaty.

2. Other institutions competent to deal with civil, family and criminal cases shall transmit requests for legal assistance through the judicial institutions, unless this Treaty provides otherwise.

Article 4. Scope of Legal Assistance

The Contracting Parties shall provide each other with legal assistance by executing requests for specific procedural actions provided for by the laws of the requested Contracting Party, in particular, by serving documents, conducting searches, taking and transmitting real evidence, conducting expert examinations, interrogating defendants, witnesses, experts, parties, and other persons, conducting court examinations, and by executing decisions, extraditing criminals, instituting criminal proceedings, forwarding documents and providing information.

Article 5. Form of Requests for Legal Assistance

1. Requests for legal assistance must contain the following essential elements:

- (1) the name of the requesting institution;
 - (2) the name of the requested institution;
 - (3) the name of the case concerning which the request for legal assistance is made;
 - (4) the first names and surnames of the parties, the accused, the defendants, and other persons connected with the request, their citizenship, occupation, and permanent or temporary residence;
 - (5) the first names, surnames, and addresses of representatives in the case;
 - (6) the substance of the request, and, in criminal cases, a description of the facts of the crime and its juridical classification.
2. The request for legal assistance must be signed and must bear the official seal of the requesting institution.
 3. In providing legal assistance the Contracting Parties shall use forms in Russian and Vietnamese, samples of which are to be exchanged.

Article 6. Procedure for Executing Requests for Legal Assistance

1. In executing requests for legal assistance the requested institution shall apply the laws of its state. However, upon application of the requesting institution it may apply the procedural norms of the Contracting Party whose judicial institution is making the request, insofar as they do not conflict with the laws of its state.
2. If the requested institution is not competent to execute the request, it shall forward it to the competent institution.
3. If the request cannot be executed based on the address indicated therein, the requested institution shall take the necessary steps in accordance with its laws to establish the address.
4. Upon application of the requesting institution, the requested institution shall notify it and the interested parties of the time and place for execution of the request.
5. If the request could not be carried out, the documents shall be returned to the requesting institution and, at the same time, it shall be informed of the circumstances preventing execution of the request.

Article 7. Summoning Witnesses or Experts

1. Regardless of his citizenship, a witness or expert who is to appear before the requesting institution in accordance with a summons transmitted to him by the requested judicial institution cannot be held liable, taken into custody or punished within the territory of the requesting Contracting Party

for an offense committed before its state border was crossed. Such persons cannot be held liable, taken into custody or punished for their testimony or expert conclusions, or in connection with the criminal case under investigation.

2. A witness or expert shall forfeit the guarantee provided for in paragraph 1 if, despite the available opportunities, he fails to leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party within 15 days of the day he was informed that his presence was no longer required. This period does not include time when the witness or expert was unable to leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party due to circumstances beyond his control.

3. Witnesses or experts summoned to the territory of the other Contracting Party shall have the right to be reimbursed for travel expenses, expenses connected with their stay abroad, and lost wages; in addition, experts shall have the right to payment for services rendered. The summons must specify the payment which the persons summoned are entitled to; upon application from these persons the originating institution of a Contracting Party shall pay an advance to cover the relevant expenses.

Article 8. Validity of Documents

1. Documents which have been duly drawn up or certified by competent institutions within the territory of one Contracting Party shall be accepted on the territory of the other Contracting Party without authentication. This also applies to documents of citizens whose signatures have been witnessed in accordance with the regulations in effect within the territory of the relevant Contracting Party.

2. Documents which are regarded as official documents within the territory of one Contracting Party shall have the evidentiary force of official documents within the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 9. Forwarding Documents Concerning the Personal Rights and Interests of Citizens

1. Pursuant to requests received through diplomatic channels, each Contracting Party shall forward to the other Contracting Party certificates of documents of registration, documents regarding length of service and education, and other documents concerning the personal rights and interests of citizens of the other Contracting Party.

2. The aforementioned documents shall be transmitted to the other Contracting Party through diplomatic channels, untranslated and free of charge.

Article 10. Service of Documents

1. The requested judicial institution shall serve documents in accordance with the regulations in effect in its state, if the documents being served are written in its language or furnished with a certified translation. Otherwise it shall send the documents to the recipient if he voluntarily agrees to accept them.

2. The request for service must specify the exact address of the recipient and the title of the document being served.

3. If the documents cannot be served at the address indicated in the request, the requested institution shall take the necessary steps in accordance with its laws to determine the exact address; if the address cannot be determined, the requested institution shall inform the requesting institution accordingly and shall return the documents which were to have been served.

Article 11. Confirmation of Service of Documents

Confirmation of service shall be officially drawn up in accordance with the regulations in effect within the territory of the requested Contracting Party. The confirmation must indicate the time and place of service, as well as the person served with the document.

Article 12. Service of Documents and Interrogation of One's Own Citizens

The Contracting Parties shall have the right to serve their own citizens with documents and to interrogate them through their diplomatic missions or consular establishments.

Article 13. Information on Legislation

Upon request the Ministry of Justice and Office of the Prosecutor of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Office of the Public Prosecutor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the other, shall inform each other of the laws currently and formerly in effect in their states and provide information on the application of these laws by judicial institutions.

Article 14. Languages

In providing legal assistance the institutions of the Contracting Parties shall use the Russian or Vietnamese language, unless otherwise stipulated in this Treaty.

Article 15. Expenses Connected With Providing Legal Assistance

1. The requested Contracting Party will not demand compensation for the cost of providing legal assistance. The Contracting Parties themselves shall bear all expenses incurred in providing legal assistance within their territory.

2. The requested judicial institution shall notify the requesting judicial institution of the total amount of expenses. If the requesting institution recovers these costs from the person responsible for paying them, the sums recovered shall go to the Contracting Party whose institution recovered the costs.

Chapter II. LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL RELATIONS IN CIVIL AND FAMILY CASES

Article 16. Exemption From Payment of Court Costs

If they reside within the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, citizens of a Contracting Party who appear before the courts of the other Contracting Party cannot be held responsible for court costs solely on the grounds that they are foreigners or that they do not reside within the territory of the Contracting Party before whose court they are appearing.

PROCEDURAL PRIVILEGES

Article 17

1. The citizens of one Contracting Party shall, on the territory of the other Contracting Party, be exempt from payment of duties and costs connected with consideration of the case, and they shall have access to free legal assistance on the same terms and to the same extent as the citizens of that Contracting Party.

2. The privileges provided for in paragraph 1 shall apply to all procedural actions taken in a particular case, including execution of the ruling.

Article 18

1. The privileges provided for in Article 17 shall be granted on the basis of a document regarding the personal, family, and property status of the petitioner. This document shall be issued by the competent institution of the Contracting Party in whose territory the petitioner has his permanent or temporary residence.

2. If the petitioner does not have his permanent or temporary residence within the territory of the Contracting Parties, a document issued by the diplomatic mission or consular establishment of the Contracting Party of which he is a citizen shall be sufficient.

Article 19

1. A citizen of one Contracting Party who wishes to petition within the territory of the other Contracting Party for the privileges provided for in Article 17 may transmit the petition through his state's competent institution. This institution shall forward the petition, along with the documents issued in accordance with Article 18 and other documents submitted by the petitioner, to the competent institution of the other Contracting Party.

2. An application to file suit, as well as a request for the appointment of a representative or other possible petitions may be transmitted at the same time as the petition for the privileges provided for in Article 17.

3. The institution ruling on the petition for privileges may request additional information or explanation from the institution which issued the document.

Article 20. Abandonment of Proceedings

In cases where proceedings are instituted between the same parties in the same legal dispute in courts of both Contracting Parties which are competent under this Treaty or, in cases not covered by this Treaty, which are competent under the laws of the relevant Contracting Party, the court which instituted proceedings later shall abandon the proceedings and shall notify the parties accordingly.

PERSONAL STATUS AND FAMILY LAW

Article 21. Competency and Legal Capacity

1. A person's competence shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party of which he is a citizen.
2. In small routine transactions a person's competence shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party within whose territory the transaction takes place.
3. The legal capacity of a juridical person shall be determined by the legislation of the Contracting Party under whose laws it was established.

Article 22. Recognizing a Person as Missing or Deceased and Establishing the Fact of Death

1. Cases of recognizing a person to be missing or deceased and establishing the fact of death shall be within the competence of institutions of the Contracting Party of which that person was a citizen at the time he was last known to be alive.
2. The judicial institutions of one Contracting Party may recognize a citizen of the other Contracting Party to be missing or deceased and may establish the fact of death upon request from a person who resides within its territory and whose rights and interests are based on the laws of that Contracting Party.
3. In the cases specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 the institutions of the Contracting Parties shall apply the laws of their state.

Article 23. Marriage

1. In marriages where one person is a citizen of one Contracting Party and the other is a citizen of the other Contracting Party, for each person the terms of the marriage shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party of which he or she is a citizen. In addition, the requirements regarding impediments to marriage, provided for in the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory the marriage is contracted, shall be observed.
2. The formalities involved in the marriage shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory the marriage is contracted.

Article 24. Personal and Property Relations of Spouses

1. The personal and property relations between cohabiting spouses shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory they have their permanent residence.
2. If one spouse resides on the territory of one Contracting Party and the other resides on the territory of the other Contracting Party and both spouses are citizens of the same state, their personal and property relations shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party of which they are citizens.
3. If one spouse resides on the territory of one Contracting Party and the other resides on the territory of the other Contracting Party, and one spouse is a citizen of one Contracting Party and the other is a citizen of the other Contracting Party, their personal and property relations shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory they had their last joint residence.
4. If the spouses referred to in paragraph 3 had no joint residence, the laws of the Contracting Party in whose court the suit is filed shall apply.
5. Questions involving personal and property relations between spouses shall be within the competence of institutions of the Contracting Party whose laws apply under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Cases provided for in paragraph 4 shall be within the competence of the courts of both Contracting Parties.

Article 25. Divorce

1. In divorce cases the laws of the Contracting Party of which the spouses are citizens at the time the petition is filed shall apply.
2. If one spouse is a citizen of one Contracting Party and the other spouse is a citizen of the other Contracting Party, the laws of the Contracting Party in which the petition was filed shall apply.
3. Cases provided for in paragraph 1 shall be within the competence of institutions of the Contracting Party of which the spouses are citizens at the time the petition is filed. If at the time the petition is filed both spouses reside in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the institutions of that Contracting Party shall also have jurisdiction.
4. Cases provided for in paragraph 2 shall be within the competence of the institutions of the Contracting Party of which both spouses are residents. If one spouse is a resident of one Contracting Party and the other is a resident of the other Contracting Party, the institutions of both Contracting Parties shall have jurisdiction.

Article 26. Recognizing a Marriage to be Invalid

1. In cases of recognizing a marriage to be invalid the laws to be applied shall be determined in accordance with Article 23.

2. The competence of institutions in cases of recognizing a marriage to be invalid shall be determined in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 25.

Article 27. Legal Relations Between Parents and Children

1. In cases involving the establishment of paternity or disputes over paternity, the laws of the Contracting Party of which the child is a citizen by birth shall apply.
2. Legal relations between parents and children shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory they have their joint residence.
3. If one or both parents are residents of one Contracting Party and the child is a resident of the other Contracting Party, the legal relations between them shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party of which the child is a resident.
4. In cases involving child support from the parents or support for parents from adult children the laws of the Contracting Party of which the claimant is a resident shall apply.
5. The institutions of the Contracting Party of which the child is a citizen or resident shall be competent to rule on the legal relations referred to in paragraph 1. Cases covered by paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 shall be within the competence of institutions of the Contracting Party of which the plaintiff is a resident.

Article 28. Adoption

1. In adoption cases the laws of the Contracting Party of which the adoptive parent is a citizen shall apply.
2. If the laws of the Contracting Party of which the adoptee is a citizen require the consent of the adoptee or his legal representatives, as well as the permission of the competent authority, such consent or permission must be obtained.
3. If the child is being adopted by a husband and wife, one of whom is a citizen of one Contracting Party and the other is a citizen of the other Contracting Party, the laws of both Contracting Parties shall apply.
4. Adoption cases shall be within the competence of institutions of the Contracting Party of which the adoptive parent is a citizen. Cases covered by paragraph 3 shall be within the competence of institutions of the Contracting Party in which the husband and wife have or had joint permanent or temporary residence.
5. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall also apply in cases where adoption is revoked.

TRUSTEESHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP

Article 29

1. Trusteeship and guardianship over citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be established by institutions of the Contracting Party of which the prospective ward is a citizen, unless otherwise stipulated in this Treaty.
2. The conditions for establishing trusteeship and guardianship, and revocation thereof, shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party of which the ward is a citizen.
3. The legal relations between the trustee or guardian and the ward shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party whose institution appointed the trustee or guardian.
4. As regards the obligation to accept trusteeship or guardianship, the laws of the Contracting Party of which the person being appointed trustee or guardian is a citizen shall apply.
5. A citizen of one Contracting Party may be appointed trustee or guardian of a citizen of the other Contracting Party if he is a resident of the Contracting Party where the trusteeship or guardianship will be exercised.

Article 30

1. If it is necessary to appoint a trustee or guardian for a citizen of one Contracting Party whose permanent or temporary residence, or property is located on the territory of the other Contracting Party, the institution of that Contracting Party shall promptly notify the institution competent under paragraph 1 of Article 29.
2. In urgent cases the institutions of the other Contracting Party may take necessary temporary measures in accordance with its laws and shall immediately notify the institutions competent under paragraph 1 of Article 29 accordingly. These measures shall remain in force until a different ruling is made by the aforementioned institutions.

Article 31

1. The institutions of the Contracting Party of which the prospective ward is a citizen may petition the institutions of the other Contracting Party to establish trusteeship or guardianship or to take temporary measures if the ward is a permanent or temporary resident of that Contracting Party. The requested institutions shall notify the requesting institutions that trusteeship or guardianship has been established or that temporary measures have been taken.
2. If a citizen of one Contracting Party was placed under trusteeship or guardianship and subsequently took up residence in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the institution which established trusteeship or

guardianship may request an institution of the other Contracting Party to assume trusteeship or guardianship. The trusteeship or guardianship shall be considered to have been transferred when the requested institution accepts trusteeship or guardianship and notifies the requesting institution accordingly.

3. The institution which assumed trusteeship or guardianship shall exercise it in accordance with the laws of its state. However, it shall not have the right to rule on questions concerning the personal status of the ward.

Article 32. Form of Transactions

1. The form of a transaction shall be determined by the laws which apply to the transaction itself. However, compliance with the laws of the place where the transaction takes place shall be sufficient.

2. The form of a transaction involving real estate shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory the real estate is located.

Article 33. Liability for Damage

1. Liability for damage shall be determined in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory the action or other circumstance which served as the basis for the demand for restitution took place.

2. If the person who caused the damage and the injured party are citizens of one Contracting Party, the laws of that Contracting Party shall apply.

3. The cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be within the competence of the judicial institutions of the Contracting Party whose laws are to be applied.

INHERITANCE CASES

Article 34. Principle of Equality

The citizens of one Contracting Party shall be on an equal footing with the citizens of the other Contracting Party as regards the ability to make and revoke wills for property located within the territory of the other Contracting Party and the rights to be exercised there, and as regards the ability to acquire property or rights through inheritance. The property or rights shall pass to them on the same conditions as are established for a Party's own citizens.

Article 35. Right of Inheritance

1. The right to inherit personal property shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party of which the testator is a citizen at the time of death.

2. The right to inherit real estate shall be governed by the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the real estate is located.

3. The question as to what inherited property should be considered personal property and what should be considered real estate shall be resolved in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the property is located.

Article 36. Transfer of Inheritance to the State

If under the laws of the Contracting Parties inherited property passes to the state, personal property shall go to the Contracting Party of which the testator was a citizen at the time of death, and real estate shall go to the Contracting Party in whose territory it is located.

Article 37. Wills

1. The ability to make or revoke a will, as well as the legal consequences of deficiencies in expressing the desire of the testator shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party of which the testator was a citizen at the time the will was made or revoked.

2. The form of a will shall be determined by the laws of the Contracting Party of which the testator was a citizen at the time the will was made or revoked. However, compliance with the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the will was made or revoked shall be sufficient.

Article 38. Competence in Inheritance Cases

1. The judicial institution of the Contracting Party of which the testator was a citizen at the time of death shall be competent to deal with cases involving inheritance of personal property.

2. The judicial institution of the Contracting Party on whose territory the real estate is located shall be competent to deal with cases involving inheritance of real estate.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 respectively shall apply to disputes in inheritance cases.

Article 39. Measures to Protect Inheritances

1. The institutions of the Contracting Parties shall take the necessary steps in accordance with their laws to protect an inheritance left by a citizen of the other Contracting Party within their territory and to administer it.

2. Notification of the measures taken in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be provided immediately to the diplomatic mission or consular establishment of the other Contracting Party, which may take part in their implementation. Upon request of the diplomatic mission or consular establishment the measures taken in accordance with paragraph 1 may be changed, revoked or deferred.

Article 40. Forwarding of Wills

If a will is in the territory of one Contracting Party and a judicial institution of the other Contracting Party is competent to deal with the inheritance, a certified copy of the will and, upon request, the original document shall be sent to that judicial institution.

RECOGNITION AND EXECUTION OF RULINGS

Article 41. Recognition of Rulings in Cases Not Involving Property

Rulings in civil (including labor) and family cases not involving property, which have been handed down by judicial institutions, registry offices, and trusteeship agencies of one Contracting Party and which have entered into legal force, shall be recognized on the territory of the other Contracting Party without further proceedings if, based on the provisions of Article 46, there are no grounds to refuse such recognition. These rulings shall be recognized even if they were handed down prior to entry into force of this Treaty.

Article 42. Recognition and Execution of Rulings in Cases Involving Property

On the conditions provided for in this Treaty the Contracting Parties shall mutually recognize and execute the following rulings which have entered into legal force and which were handed down on the territory of the other Contracting Party after entry into force of this Treaty:

- (1) rulings of judicial institutions in civil (including labor) and family cases involving property;
- (2) peaceful settlements approved by the courts;
- (3) judgments concerning damages resulting from a crime.

Article 43. Application for Permission to Execute a Ruling

1. Applications for permission to execute a ruling shall be submitted to the judicial institution which ruled on the case. This judicial institution shall forward the application to the court which, under Article 45, is competent to rule on the application. If the applicant is a permanent or temporary resident of the Contracting Party where the ruling is to be executed, the application may also be submitted directly to the competent court of that Contracting Party.

2. The requirements for the application shall be defined by the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the ruling is to be executed.

Article 44. Documents To Be Attached to the Application

The following must be attached to the application for permission to execute a ruling:

(1) a copy of the ruling, certified by the judicial institution, and a certificate stating that the ruling has entered into legal force and is to be executed, if this is not clear from the text of the ruling itself;

(2) a document indicating that a defendant who did not take part in the proceedings or his agent was notified of the summons in a proper and timely manner;

(3) certified translations of the documents specified in this article and a translation of the application.

Article 45. Permission to Execute a Ruling

1. An application for permission to execute a ruling shall be reviewed by a court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the ruling is to be executed.

2. The court reviewing the application shall confine itself to establishing that the conditions stipulated in this Treaty have been met. If these conditions have been met, the court shall permit the ruling to be executed.

3. If in deciding whether to permit execution of a ruling the court has any doubts, it may ask the applicant for clarification, question a debtor about the substance of the application, and, if necessary, request explanations from the judicial institution which made the ruling.

Article 46. Refusal to Recognize and Execute a Ruling

Recognition and execution of a ruling may be refused:

(1) if the defendant did not take part in the proceedings because he or his agent was not notified of the summons in a proper and timely manner;

(2) if an institution of the Contracting Party in whose territory the decision is to be recognized and executed has already made a ruling, which has entered into force, between the same parties, on the same subject and on the same grounds, or if an institution of that Contracting Party had instituted proceedings in the case earlier;

(3) if under this Treaty or, in cases not provided for in this Treaty, under the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the ruling is to be recognized and executed, the case is within the sole competence of institutions of that Contracting Party.

Article 47. Execution of Rulings

1. The procedure for executing rulings shall be defined by the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory the ruling is executed.

2. A debtor may object to execution of a ruling if that is permitted by the laws of the Contracting Party whose institution made the ruling.

3. With respect to court costs connected with execution of a ruling, the laws of the Contracting Party on whose territory the decision is to be executed shall apply.

EXECUTION OF RULINGS REGARDING COURT COSTS

Article 48

1. If citizens exempt from paying court costs under Article 16 were held responsible for court costs on the territory of one Contracting Party, the appropriate court in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, upon application, permit recovery of these costs free of charge.

2. In addition to court costs, fees for translation and authentication of the documents referred to in Article 44 shall also be recovered.

Article 49

1. An application for permission to execute a ruling on recovery of court costs shall be accompanied by a copy of the ruling, certified by the court, and a certificate stating that the ruling has entered into force and is to be executed.

2. The aforementioned documents must be accompanied by a translation into the language of the Contracting Party in whose territory the ruling is executed.

3. The court permitting execution of a ruling on recovery of court costs shall verify only the following:

(1) whether the ruling has entered into legal force and whether it is to be executed;

(2) whether the documents referred to in paragraph 1 are provided with a certified translation.

4. The court's decision to permit execution may be appealed in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Party whose court made the ruling.

Article 50

An application for permission to execute a ruling on court costs in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be submitted to the court of that Contracting Party which is competent to permit execution of the ruling, or to the court which made the ruling. In the latter case the court shall forward the application to the competent court of the other Contracting Party along with the documents referred to in Article 49.

Article 51

1. The court shall permit execution of a ruling on court costs without hearing the parties.

2. Execution of a ruling on court costs cannot be refused on the grounds that the applicant did not pay the costs of executing it in advance.

Article 52. Taking Out Articles and Transferring Sums of Money

In taking out articles and transferring monies from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other Contracting Party in accordance with this Treaty, the laws of the state from whose territory the objects are to be taken or the monies to be transferred shall apply.

Chapter III. LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Extradition

Article 53. Obligation to Extradite

1. On the conditions provided for in this Treaty the Contracting Parties undertake to surrender to each other upon demand persons found within their territory, for purposes of instituting criminal proceedings or executing sentences.
2. Extradition shall be permitted for acts which are crimes under the laws of both Contracting Parties and which are punishable by imprisonment for a period of more than 1 year or by other, more severe penalties. Extradition for purposes of executing sentences which have entered into legal force shall be permitted in cases where the guilty persons have been sentenced to imprisonment for a period of no less than 6 months or to another, more severe punishment.

Article 54. Refusal to Extradite

1. Extradition shall not be permitted if:
 - (1) the crime was committed by a citizen of the requested Contracting Party;
 - (2) at the time the requisition is received criminal proceedings cannot, under the laws of the requested Contracting Party, be instituted or the sentence cannot be executed due to lapse of time or other lawful cause;
 - (3) the person whose surrender is claimed has been sentenced for the same crime in the territory of the requested Contracting Party, and the sentence has entered into legal force, or proceedings in the case have been abandoned;
 - (4) under the laws of the two Contracting Parties the crime is prosecuted through private action.
2. Extradition may be refused if the crime for which extradition is demanded was committed on the territory of the requested Contracting Party.
3. In cases where extradition is denied the requesting Contracting Party must be informed of the grounds for the refusal.

Article 55. Demands for Extradition

1. Demands for extradition must contain the following essential elements:

- (1) the name of the requesting institution;
- (2) the text of the law of the requesting Contracting Party, on the basis of which the act is considered to be a crime;
- (3) the surname and given name of the person to be extradited, information regarding his citizenship, and permanent or temporary residence, and, if possible, a description of his appearance, and other information about him;
- (4) information regarding the amount of damage, if any, resulting from the crime.

2. A certified copy of the commitment order and a description of the facts of the case must be attached to the demand for extradition for prosecution on criminal charges.

3. A certified copy of the sentence and confirmation that it has entered into legal force, as well as the text of the criminal statute under which the person was convicted must be attached to the demand for extradition for purposes of executing sentence. If a convicted person has already served part of his sentence, information to this effect shall also be provided.

Article 56. Commitment for Extradition

Upon receipt of a demand for extradition requisition the requested Contracting Party shall promptly take steps to take into custody the person whose surrender is claimed, except in cases where extradition is not permitted under this Treaty.

Article 57. Additional Information

1. If the demand for extradition does not contain all the necessary information, the requested Contracting Party may ask for additional information, for which it shall establish a period of up to 2 months. Upon application from the requesting Contracting Party this period may be extended for a period of no more than 2 months if there are valid reasons for doing so.

2. If the required information is not received within the established or extended period, the competent institution of the requested Contracting Party may abandon proceedings in the extradition case and release the person from custody.

Article 58. Commitment Prior to Receipt of a Demand for Extradition

1. In urgent cases the requested Contracting Party may, upon application from the requesting Contracting Party, take a person into custody before receiving a demand for extradition pursuant to Article 55. The application

must contain a reference to the commitment order or the sentence which has entered into legal force and must state that the demand for extradition will be submitted without delay. The application may be transmitted by mail, telegraph, telephone or in a different manner.

2. The competent institutions of each Contracting Party may take a person found within its territory into temporary custody even without the application provided for in paragraph 1, if there are good grounds to suspect that this person committed an extraditable offense on the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. The other Contracting Party shall be promptly notified that the person has been taken into custody in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 59. Release of a Person in Temporary Custody

A person held in temporary custody in accordance with Article 58 must be released if a demand for extradition is not received from the other Contracting Party within 30 days after the notification of commitment is sent. The other Contracting Party shall be informed that the person has been released from custody.

Article 60. Deferment of Extradition

If criminal proceedings have been instituted against the person whose extradition is demanded or if he is serving a sentence for another crime on the territory of the requested Contracting Party, the extradition may be deferred until the criminal proceedings are completed or the sentence has been served, or until the person's early release.

Article 61. Temporary Extradition

1. If deferment of the extradition, provided for in Article 60, may involve expiration of the statute of limitations or seriously hinder investigation of the crime, the person whose surrender is claimed may be extradited temporarily based on a well-founded application.

2. A person extradited temporarily must be returned immediately after procedural steps have been taken in the criminal case for which he was extradited.

Article 62. Conflicting Demands for Extradition

If demands for the extradition of the same person are received from several states, the requested Contracting Party shall decide which of these demands is to be met.

Article 63. Limits on Criminal Proceedings Against an Extradited Person

1. Without the consent of the requested Contracting Party criminal proceedings may not be instituted against an extradited person nor can he be punished

for a crime which was committed prior to his extradition and for which he was not extradited.

2. A person may not be extradited to a third state without the consent of the requested Contracting Party.

3. The consent of the requested Contracting Party shall not be required:

(1) if, despite the available opportunities, the extradited person fails to leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party within 1 month after conclusion of the proceedings, completion of his sentence, or his early release. This period shall not include time when the extradited person was unable to leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party due to circumstances beyond his control;

(2) if the extradited person left the territory of the requesting Contracting Party and was voluntarily returning to its territory.

Article 64. Carrying Out the Extradition

1. The requested Contracting Party shall notify the requesting Contracting Party of the time and place of extradition.

2. If the requesting Contracting Party does not accept the person to be extradited within 15 days after the date established for the extradition, that person must be released from custody. By agreement between the two Contracting Parties the aforementioned period may be extended, but by no more than 15 days.

Article 65. Re-extradition

If an extradited person evades the criminal proceedings or avoids serving his sentence and returns to the territory of the requested Contracting Party, that person must be re-extradited under a new requisition, without the information and materials referred to in Article 55.

Article 66. Notification of Results of Criminal Proceedings

The Contracting Party which received the extradited person shall inform the requested Contracting Party of the results of the proceedings in a criminal case. Upon application a copy of the final ruling shall be sent.

Article 67. Transit

1. A Contracting Party shall, upon application of the other Contracting Party, permit persons extradited to the other Contracting Party by a third state to be transported through its territory. The Contracting Parties are not obligated to permit the transport of persons whose extradition is not permitted under this Treaty.

2. An application for permission for such transit shall be drawn up and sent in the same manner as a demand for extradition.

Article 68. Cost of Extradition and Transport

The expenses occasioned by the extradition shall be borne by the Contracting Party on whose territory they were incurred, and the cost of transportation shall be borne by the requesting Contracting Party.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

Article 69. Obligation to Conduct Criminal Proceedings

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes upon request of the other Contracting Party to proceed, in accordance with its own laws, against its own citizens suspected of committing crimes on the territory of the requesting Contracting Party.
2. The obligation to conduct proceedings shall also apply to offenses which are regarded as crimes under the laws of the requesting Contracting Party, but which are regarded merely as administrative misdemeanors under the laws of the requested Contracting Party.
3. Applications for criminal proceedings, submitted by the injured parties to the competent institutions of one Contracting Party in accordance with its laws and within the proper time period shall also be valid on the territory of the other Contracting Party.
4. Persons injured as a result of a crime for which a request has been sent shall be called upon to take part in the case if they have submitted claims for damages.

Article 70. Requests for Criminal Proceedings

1. Requests for criminal proceedings must contain the following essential elements:
 - (1) the name of the requesting institution;
 - (2) a description of the act for which the request is being sent;
 - (3) the most precise information possible regarding the time and place the act was committed;
 - (4) the text of the law of the requesting Contracting Party on the basis of which the act is considered to be a crime, and the texts of other statutes of substantive importance to the case;
 - (5) the surname and given name of the suspect, information about his citizenship and permanent or temporary residence, as well as other information about him;

(6) statements of the injured parties in criminal proceedings instituted at the request of an injured party, and requests for damages;

(7) information on the amount of damage, if any, resulting from the crime.

The request shall be accompanied by materials regarding the criminal proceedings and evidence at the disposal of the requesting Contracting Party

2. If at the time the request is sent the accused is in custody in the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, he shall be delivered to the territory of the requested Contracting Party.

3. The requested Contracting Party undertakes to notify the requesting Contracting Party of the final ruling. At the request of the requesting Contracting Party a copy of the final decision must be sent.

Article 71. Results of Criminal Proceedings

If a request is sent to a Contracting Party in accordance with Article 69, proceedings cannot be instituted by institutions of the requesting Contracting Party after the sentence has entered into force or some other final ruling has been made by the institutions of the requested Contracting Party, and proceedings which have been instituted are to be abandoned.

OTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Article 72. Transfer of Articles in Connection With a Crime

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to send the following to each other upon request:

(1) articles acquired as a result of a crime, or their cost;

(2) articles which may be of importance as evidence in the case; these articles shall also be sent in cases where a person cannot be extradited because of death, escape or other circumstances.

2. If the articles requested are needed by the requested Contracting Party as evidence in a criminal case, their transfer may be postponed until completion of the proceedings in that case.

3. The rights of third persons to articles transferred to the requesting Contracting Party shall remain valid. After completion of the proceedings in the case these articles must be returned to the Contracting Party which gave them up, free of charge. In individual cases these articles may be returned to their owners even before conclusion of the proceedings if this can be done without detriment to the proceedings. If persons having a right to the articles are found within the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, that Contracting Party shall have the right to return the articles directly to these persons with the consent of the requested Contracting Party.

Article 73. Notification of Verdicts of Guilty and Information on Criminal Records

1. The Contracting Parties will inform each other annually of verdicts of guilty which have been pronounced by the courts of one Contracting Party against citizens of the other Contracting Party and which have entered into legal force.
2. Upon request the Contracting Parties shall provide each other with information on the criminal records of persons convicted earlier by their courts, if criminal proceedings are instituted against these persons on the territory of the requesting Contracting Party.

Article 74. Procedure

The Office of the Prosecutor or the Ministry of Justice of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Supreme Office of the Public Prosecutor or Ministry of Justice of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam shall deal with each other in cases of extradition, criminal proceedings, and other matters concerning legal assistance.

Chapter IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 75

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification.
2. This Treaty will enter into force 30 days after the exchange of instruments of ratification, which will take place at Hanoi.
3. The Treaty will remain in effect until 1 year from the day one of the Contracting Parties informs the other Contracting Party of its desire to terminate it.

Done at Moscow on 10 December 1981 in two copies, each in the Russian and Vietnamese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

By authority of
the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
V. Terebilov

By authority of
the State Council of the
Socialist Republic of
Vietnam
Phan Hien

Ratified by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 10 June 1982 and by the State Council of the SRV on 22 January 1982.

Instruments of ratification were exchanged at Hanoi on 10 September 1982.

CSO: 1807/168

INTERNATIONAL

USSR PROCURATOR GENERAL ON WAR CRIMINALS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Mar 83 pp 1-6

[Article by A. Rekunkov, procurator-general of the USSR: "War Criminals Must Be Brought To Book"]

[Text] The case of Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief in Lyons, France, guilty of killing thousands of French patriots, has attracted public attention all over the world.

It was with profound satisfaction that all honest-minded people received the news that persistent efforts by progressive forces brought fruit--the government of Bolivia extradited to France this nazi butcher to be justly punished for his crimes.

Almost forty years separate us from the end of the Second World War, but human memory has not forgotten, nor will it ever forget, the heinous crimes committed by the nazis. One cannot recall without pain and anger the atrocities of the fascists and their accomplices who tortured to death, shot or gassed millions of people. Oswiecim and Majdanek, Buchenwald and Treblinka, Oradour and Lidice, Babi Yar and Khatyn have become symbols of the murderous essence of fascism and militarism.

The incalculable losses suffered by our people are known to the whole world. Twenty million Soviet people died fighting fascism, and tens of thousands of cities, towns and villages were reduced to ruins. Even now, dozens of years later, not all wounds inflicted by the war have been healed.

The nazis' crimes cannot be forgotten and must not be forgiven. Even while the war was still on, the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition assumed obligations to call these people to account, to punish them.

In the Moscow declaration of October 30, 1943 on German (nazi) atrocities, Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union solemnly declared: persons "responsible for the above-mentioned brutalities, killings and executions or persons who took a voluntary part in them shall be sent back to the countries in which their abominable deeds were perpetrated to be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of these liberated countries." "Let those who have not yet stained their hands with innocent blood," the declaration pointed out,

"will take this into account so as not to find themselves among those guilty, for the three allied powers will certainly find them even at the world's end and will deliver them into the hands of their accusers so that justice could be done."

Article 11 of the Declaration on the Defeat of Germany of June 5, 1945 stipulates that war criminals should be arrested and extradited at any time. The duty of all states to persecute these crimes is also recorded in the Potsdam agreements and in the International Agreement of August 8, 1945, which defined the corpus delicti of war crimes.

This principle has been repeatedly reiterated by the United Nations in its documents. The efforts of peace forces and progressive people to secure just punishment for war criminals found expression in the UN General Assembly's convention of November 26, 1968--on the nonapplicability of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity.

The principles of mandatory punishment of war criminals, as recorded in international law, are an important guarantee of peace, of preventing aggression. Those who are responsible for the massacres of civilian population at Song My and Lebanon, who are trying to pursue a policy "from strength," are aware that any trial of war criminals reveals profoundly the political and social background of such crimes, and deals a blow at aggressors and instigation of new wars. It was only due to strong protests by peace forces and opponents of fascism all over the world that the FRG Bundestag was forced on July 3, 1979 to pass a law on the nonapplicability of terms of limitation to war criminals.

The Soviet state observes the international pledges it has taken strictly and steadfastly. Its position on all matters relating to the punishment of nazi war criminals is a principled one. Even during the Great Patriotic War and soon after it, an overwhelming number of such persons were identified, exposed and condemned in keeping with the gravity of their crimes. However, some members of punitive detachments and other fascist accomplices were able to camouflage themselves thoroughly, and have not been easy to find. But, with full assistance of the population, the investigating bodies continue to fulfill their duty, as is evidenced by a number of court trials held in our country in recent years. The course of the trials and the court sentences were covered widely in the newspapers and other mass media. The Supreme Court of Byelorussia, and the Volyn Regional Court of the Ukraine, for example, strictly punished traitors of the country, nazi accomplices N. Lufanets, A. Bubela, F. Rybachuk, S. Dolgy, and S. Sheenkov, who took part in the mass executions of Soviet people.

Our investigative bodies render considerable assistance to foreign lawyers who collect evidence against nazi war criminals in other countries. No small number of persons guilty of grave crimes against humanity have been uncovered and condemned on the basis of eyewitness accounts, captured documents and other evidence forwarded by the USSR to authorities in other states. The Soviet Union answers many applications for legal assistance coming from the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Poland, the FRG, the Netherlands, Austria, the USA and other countries. Hundreds of eye witnesses from among Soviet citizens have been

questioned by our investigating officers in the presence of foreign lawyers who specially came to our country. It was chiefly on the evidence collected in the Soviet Union that a court in Holland found guilty the millionaire-butcher Peter Menten whose crimes evoked the anger and indignation of honest people throughout the world.

Despite the principled and consistent stand of peaceloving states and the public, aggressive forces and war instigators have not abandoned their attempts to save hitlerite criminals from the retribution they deserve, to ward off the punishing hand of justice from them. Showing disrespect of human morality, violating international laws and breaching assumed obligations, aggressive circles, especially those in the United States of America, would hypocritically argue that the problem of war criminals no longer exists, that the rules of law operative in these countries "do not permit" them to extradite war criminals to the governments of other states.

The arguments that they resort to in such cases have no serious political, legal or moral foundation. Whatever formal case may be made out for such a stand, its substance is only the actual sheltering of war criminals, avoidance to honour international obligations and an expression of scorn for the memory of the millions of nazi victims. That is why of the more than 140 persons against whom convincing proof of their commission of grave crimes on the territory of our country was submitted to the US judiciary in 1976-1982, only seven have been deprived of US citizenship, but none of them has been extradited to the Soviet Union.

Characteristic in this regard is the case of K. Linnas, a nazi today and the former chief of the Tartu concentration camp, who is personally guilty of the execution of 12,000 people. A Soviet lawcourt has condemned him to death in his absence. Though an American court recognized the indisputable character of the evidence against Linnas, the question of his extradition remains unsolved.

Or take another hangman, B. Maikovskis, former chief of a police station in the Rezenkne district of the Latvian SSR. On his conscience are 15,000 people shot and tortured to death. The world knows of the tragedy of the Audrini village, which experienced the same fate as befell the inhabitants of Oradour, Lidice and Khatyn. On January 2, 1942, hitlerites, including Maikovskis, seized all the 200 people of the village and burnt it down. All the inhabitants, including over 50 children, were shot. This fact was examined by the Nuremberg International Tribunal and recognized as a grave crime. Maikovskis still has not been handed over to judicial bodies. Despite the many requests of the Soviet Union, US authorities continue to refuse to extradite him.

But what are the legal "grounds" given for such refusals? This can well be seen from the case of D. Kupyak, who closely collaborated with the hitlerites and participated in brutal massacres of Soviet citizens in the Lvov region and whom Canadian authorities have recently refused to extradite to the Soviet Union. "In Canada no law exists which would permit the Canadian government to fulfill the request of the Soviet government"--such was the official reply.

And this despite the fact that the Soviet note referred to the aforesaid declaration of October 30, 1943, the August 8, 1945 agreement and the UN General Assembly resolutions of February 13, 1946, and October 31, 1947. For similar "reasons" the nazi butcher Kovalchuk and a number of others have up till now not been extradited.

A true light on the attitude of the protectors of nazi war criminals is also thrown by the vast amount of evidence of their being actively used for the purposes of anti-communist hysteria and a psychological war against the Soviet Union and other socialist states. Way back in 1945 the USA received criminal information regarding 100 accomplices of the nazis who had committed grave crimes on the territory of Byelorussia during the war. However some time later they entered the USA, Britain and Canada as "fighters against the USSR." These details have become known from documents kept at the National Archives of the USA.

As is known, K. Barbie was also a paid agent of US intelligence. This was what helped him to hide from just punishment.

And how many former members of punitive troops and henchmen of the hitlerites now function as "propagandists" specialising on anti-Soviet and anti-communist slander at the radio stations of the type of Liberty and Free Europe! World public opinion must know: if many war criminals are still at large, this is so only because the reactionary circles of some countries, especially the USA, have granted them asylum and refuse to honestly implement the international agreements on the prosecution and punishment of such persons.

Neonazism, now rearing its head in the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and some other countries, also causes the serious concern of the progressive public. In the USA there is a party that openly styles itself national-socialist and is conducting its vile propaganda without hindrance. Yet at the Yalta conference of leaders of three allied powers the US President put his signature under the words: "We are determined to erase the nazi party and nazi laws, organisations and institutions."

The inevitability of the punishment of war criminals and the resolute cutting short of all neonazi manifestations is not only a legal problem. It is our duty to the victims of fascism and militarism. It is a warning to the aggressors and the revenge-seekers who have not drawn proper conclusions from the lessons of history. It is an expression of the adamant will of the peoples to make sure that war crimes and crimes against humanity never occur again.

CSO: 1812/112

INTERNATIONAL

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SEPHARDIC JEWS IN ISRAEL DESCRIBED

TA091410 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Over a month has passed since the tragic event in the Tel Aviv quarter of Kfar Shalem which to this day arouses bitterness and anger among vast sectors of the public. Such events exacerbate interfactional tension in Israel. The tragedy began when the Yehoshu'a family, who had been living under terrible crowded conditions in their house in Kfar Shalem, built a little room--for the purpose of somewhat easing their suffocating living conditions--without a license from the municipality.

The mayor of Tel Aviv immediately issued an administrative destruction order and instructed the police to carry it out. When the police, the border police and municipality personnel arrived at the house, the father of the family, 82-year-old Yisra'el Yehoshu'a, asked the municipal official in charge: Just wait a little bit, the order is on its way here, my son has just called from the court to tell me about it. However, the official refused to wait and ordered the bulldozer to go ahead. Then, one of old Yehoshu'a's sons asked the policeman in charge to stop the bulldozer and when the latter refused another son, Shim'on, who had been recently released from the IDF, climbed on the roof and fired a warning shot in the air to stop the bulldozer. At that point, the policeman also fired his gun and the first bullet hit Shim'on in the head and he died on the spot.

It is a known fact that there are laws in Israel which empower mayors and local councils with administrative jurisdiction which is applied only to Oriental inhabitants in the suburbs. The order whose implementation caused the death of Yehoshu'a was issued based on one of those laws.

Not only is the Arab population the victim of discrimination but also Oriental Israelis who are generally used in Israel as cannon fodder or cheap labor. The discrimination against Oriental Israelis is many-sided and comprehensive.

According to official statistics, over 25 percent of the Oriental Israelis live under the poverty line. The per capita income of these families has dropped during Prime Minister Menahem Begin's term in power and it currently amounts to 47 percent of the income of families of European and North American extraction. Oriental youths have by and large no real chance of getting an education, it is simply not within their reach. The number of Oriental children in high schools does not even reach 30 percent of the general number of students and is less than 15 percent in the universities.

The French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE points out in this context that although 65 percent of Israelis are of Sephardic extraction their representation in the political and economic top echelon of the country is only 20 percent. For example, only 27 Knesset members are of Sephardic extraction as opposed to 88 Knesset members of Ashkenazi origin. Only 3 percent of senior Israeli officials are of Oriental extraction. This is a deliberate policy of the ruling circles in Israel. This policy is aimed at blocking the way of Sephardic Jews to important posts in the civil service, the army, in scientific institutions and so on.

According to the French journal (VIE OUVRIER) Sephardic Israelis constitute a reserve of cheap labor for the ruling class but nothing more than that. Such a situation increases the resistance movement among Sephardic factions in Israel. The possibility should not be ruled out that it might ultimately lead to a political explosion among second-class Israelis.

CSO: 4423/91

INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL CRITICIZES 'ZERO OPTION,' U.S. MILITARY DOCTRINE

OW250001 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0750 GMT on 24 February carries its weekly "Lenin's University of Millions" program. This week's program, which continues the "Two worlds--two policies" series, begins with a montage of shots contrasting the grievous situation in the West and the progressive and peaceful climate in the socialist world. The program's narrator dwells on various excesses in some parts of the world and the poverty and destitution existing in others. He announces that Prof Lt Gen Mikhail Mitrofanovich Kiryan, doctor of military sciences and deputy chief of the Institute of Military History of the USSR Ministry of Defense, will take part in the program. The narrator poses the question: "Disarmament is basic to the idea of defending peace, so what is the fundamental difference in the approach of the East and the West to this problem?" Lt Gen M. M. Kiryan appears on the screen in the dress uniform of a general and says: "The socialist states are making concrete proposals in order to decrease the level of armament. These proposals were formulated precisely and clearly at the meeting of the political consultative committee in Prague at the beginning of this year. The countries that participated in this meeting made a whole series of proposals, the major ones being: The mutual nonuse of force, real reductions in the arms of armed forces, liquidation of military bases and withdrawal of troops from foreign territories, freezing and subsequent reduction of strategic arms and of military budgets and expenditures.

"As far as Europe is concerned, the socialist countries see the elimination of all nuclear assets from Europe, both intermediate-range and tactical assets, as an ideal which must be sought. Naturally the socialist countries' concrete proposals for disarmament have found support among the broad masses of people. Rebukes have been addressed to President Reagan because he is not taking the necessary measures to respond to these proposals in some manner.

"And now, after pondering the situation for a month, President Reagan has made his proposals in the so-called appeal to the people of Europe. Unfortunately this proposal signifies nothing more than that same, compromised, so-called zero option. Much has already been said and written about the zero option. Comrade Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, described the main essence of this zero option very precisely in his response to a PRAVDA correspondent. He put it this way: The zero option is nothing more than a demand that the Soviet Union reduce its intermediate-range missiles while the United States and its allies leave their available arms untouched."

Video cuts to show capitals of various European countries as the narrator mentions peace talks in Vienna, Geneva and Madrid. The initiatives of the USSR and the socialist countries, he says, are opposed by the United States and its NATO allies, who favor a policy of military pressure. He notes that the post-Vietnam disarray in U.S. strategy is being concealed by political tightrope-walking tactics. Video cuts to show MX missile tests and sketches of MX basing concepts, while the narrator says "the U.S. administration is proposing to neutralize the alleged Soviet threat with the notorious American zero option."

Video cuts to show Lieutenant General Kiryan who continues: "As you know, each of the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries now has about 1,000 intermediate carriers in Europe. These arms, these nuclear weapons carriers in the Warsaw Pact countries belong to the Soviet Union. In the NATO countries they belong to the United States--its so-called forward-based forces--as well as France and Great Britain. However, President Reagan and his administration are inclined to completely disregard the French and British assets, of which there are more than 260. Besides, President Reagan considers that the United States, Great Britain and France supposedly have absolutely no intermediate-range missiles, whereas the Soviet Union does have intermediate-range missiles.

"Hence, the United States attempts to prove that NATO does not have an intermediate-range missiles, in other words it has zero--this is where the zero option stems from--and demands that the Soviet Union also reduce its intermediate-range missiles to zero, after which talks can begin. If the Soviet Union fails to agree to this plan, the United States will deploy nearly 600 intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

"From what has been said, it is obvious that this zero option is completely unacceptable to the Soviet Union because it demands that the USSR reduce its arms while NATO retains all its presently available arms."

Video cuts to more shots of destitution in the West as the narrator cites UNESCO figures on world arms expenditures. The mafia is mentioned as being part of the terrorist arm of imperialism as video shows scenes of murder, arrests and the funeral of Meyer Lansky. The services of the criminal syndicate are particularly sought after, the narrator notes, when bloody coups are being hatched in the interests of Washington. A brief scene shows loaded camel trains moving through snow-covered mountains and explosive toys and weapons allegedly used by U.S.-backed forces in Central America. Demanding a change toward peace before it is too late, the narrator poses another question: "We often hear the phrase 'confidence-building measures.' But what does this term mean from the point of view of a military specialist?"

Video cuts to show Lieutenant General Kiryan who says: "Expanding on the Helsinki accords, the Soviet Union and socialist countries made a proposal on confidence-building measures, among which were notification of large troop exercises by the parties involved, and limiting the scale of such exercises to 450,000 men. Currently, new confidence-building measures have been proposed at the Geneva conference, among which are the establishment of flight zones for heavy bombers and navigational zones for aircraft carriers and missile

submarines, notification of tests and launches... [corrects himself] ... mass launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles, with the exclusion of single launches within the boundaries of one's own territory, and notification of mass takeoffs of heavy bombers and forward-based aircraft.

"These are basic confidence-building measures which, in the opinion of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, would promote the establishment of good relations between states. Of course, confidence-building measures are a major item, and their observance would undoubtedly lead to the normalization of relations between states. But confidence-building measures will play a role only when states manifest a sincere regard for each other. This normalization includes contacts, trade, economic ties, cultural exchanges and so forth. In the absence of such forms of exchange, no confidence-building measures will be able to play a role."

Video cuts to historic film clips of World War II, showing friendly meetings between Soviet and allied forces, meetings that promised good future relations. The cold war shattered these hopes, which were only rekindled during the 70's with the advent of detente. Video shows a montage of shots depicting a peaceful life, then cuts to shots of violence, U.S. military equipment in operation and shots of past and present U.S. leaders as the narrator discusses U.S. efforts to regain lost superiority and to justify the arms race. As video cuts to show a peace demonstration, the narrator poses another question: "Wherein lies the essence of the U.S. and USSR military doctrines?"

Lieutenant General Kiryan appears on the screen and continues: "In fact, the United States has very many doctrines or strategic concepts, as they are called. One need only recall the basic ones, such as massive retaliation, flexible response, realistic threat [ustrasheniye] as well as the ocean strategy, the strategy of target selection and so on and so forth. They changed with the coming to power of each new administration. And now the Reagan administration has decided to make its own contribution to the formulation of doctrines.

"Directives have been adopted, directives for waging war as well as a comprehensive war plan. These documents stem from the fact that the United States is preparing to wage a protracted nuclear war, a protracted nuclear war measured in months, possibly 6 months or so. In order to wage this kind of battle, the armed forces are required to be ready to conduct military operations in several theaters of war simultaneously. Besides, a time limit is not specified, which again points to the protracted war provision.

"Preparations are being made to conduct field operations in various theaters. Weapons, equipment and supplies are being delivered to various regions for stockpiling so that RDF personnel can be brought in later to use these assets for military actions. Besides the numerous commands which already exist, many more have been established. A new command, the Central Military Command, has been established, predicated on conducting military activities in the Persian Gulf and Southwest Asian regions.

"If we analyze all these doctrines, the previous ones as well as those we have discussed, they all pursue the same aim. Although their names differ, they pursue the sole aim of victory, to win, to come out the victor and destroy the socialist system.

"There are some peculiarities in this doctrine, in this new U.S. doctrine, over such problems as how to wage the war and how to conduct combat operations. First of all, the doctrine explicitly states that aggression is not the only pretext for beginning a war, but that a war can be initiated on the pretext of a suspicion that aggression is being prepared.

"Second, this doctrine recommends starting a war by delivering such massive strikes, using nuclear weapons, that the enemy side would be unable to deliver retaliatory strikes: a gamble on the notorious first strike. Third, the United States, recommending the use of tactical weapons, maintains that their use will not lead to escalation, will not lead to the use of strategic nuclear arms.

"It is clear why [the United States] is first and foremost trying to convince the world of this idea, and perhaps to calm its European allies. However, a very clear picture is envisaged here. The United States wants to wage war in Europe. The United States does not want strategic nuclear means, able to deliver strikes on its own territory, included in a war and wants to sit snugly across the ocean. Let Europe burn in flames, let Europe fight, but the United States will be to one side, fighting only using those means that are located in Europe in other theaters of war.

"However, one thing should be remembered: with contemporary means of destruction, one now cannot depend on there not being a retaliatory strike. One cannot, our leaders have more than once declared that retribution is inevitable. One should also add here the popular saying which says: If you sow the wind, you will reap the whirlwind. It is very pertinent now because now it simply is inconceivable to rely on the idea that strikes can be delivered unpunished.

"The Soviet state, a socialist state, is a state for which aggression is foreign. It is a state that has no intention of attacking anybody, and stemming from this fact its armed forces are not created for aggression, nor for attacking anyone, but for the defense of the fatherland and for defending the gains of socialism. However, does this mean that the Soviet armed forces are prepared only to defend themselves? No, of course not. The Soviet armed forces possess and are trained in the use of all the methods of conducting military actions.

"I participated in the great patriotic war and saw ruined cities. I saw the people's suffering and commanded--if only small units--platoons, companies and battalions. But how painful it was for a lieutenant, a young man to think, how painful to realize that after each battle half or more of his men were gone, that new men came in after every heavy, large-scale battle. These were men, young men, specialists, the best specialists we had. It would be the same this time and of course, seeing and remembering this, we cannot imagine a new war being unleashed.

"Therefore, the Soviet people and armed forces personnel, who have already defended the gains of October for 65 years, are firmly convinced that peace will triumph and that war can be averted."

A montage then shows Soviet war veterans laying wreaths at war memorials and various Soviet armaments with the narrator saying: "We were forced to create this equipment, because certain people in the West learned nothing from the lessons of World War II. We were forced to improve the combat training of our armed forces because international imperialism headed by the United States unfurled the banner of the new crusade against communism, threatening the socialist community with a new and nuclear war. However, we have something with which to oppose this threat."

"As is known, an approximate parity of Soviet and U.S. forces in strategic arms was fixed at the SALT II talks. However, the United States and NATO have not retreated one step from their global strategic claims, continuing to accelerate the arms race locomotive."

A montage then shows examples of U.S. aggression in El Salvador, violence and the "power cult" in the West, various U.S. weapons systems, and peace protests in the West.

The program concludes with shots of a Soviet military parade and a montage of shots depicting anti-war sentiments.

CSO: 1807/164

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY--Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian on 3 February 1983 publishes on page 3 a 200-word ATEM report "In Honor of the Anniversary" on a 2 February meeting in Kishinev to mark the 35th anniversary of the Soviet-Romanian treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and describes the report delivered by Ye. F. Zhmerenetskaya, chairwoman of the board of the Moldavian branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society and editor of the journal FEMEYA MOLDOVEY. "The meeting was addressed by Stelian-Nicolae Descelescu, acting Romanian consul-general in Kishinev." "Ye. P. Kalenik, Moldavian CP Central Committee secretary; I. F. Botezat, Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman; and V. K. Vyshku, Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman, took part in the meeting. [Editorial Report]

CSO: 1807/170

NATIONAL

UNHAPPY STATE OF ALASKAN ESKIMOS, INDIANS DECRIED

Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 1, Jan 83 (signed to press 27 Dec 82)
pp 17-19

[Article by Yuriy Rytkeu: "Humanism of the Soviet System"]

[Text] Socialism is the most humane, most human society in history. The true philanthropy and humanism of the Soviet system are being manifested most strikingly in the solution of such a complex social problem as national relations.

Socialism emancipated the peoples of Russia, saved them from the oppression of the exploiters and gave them freedom and the plenitude of political rights. The enmity and mistrust engendered by the relations of domination and subordination were done away with decisively for all time. Socialism awoke great forces of creation in all corners of our motherland. The road to all-around economic and social progress was opened to all the peoples.

It was with deep emotion that I heard and am rereading the striking report "Sixty Years of the USSR," which was delivered by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It shows very capaciously and profoundly the tremendous transformations which have occurred in the life of the peoples of our country. The words concerning the fact that national outlying areas, in which feudal-patriarchal and tribal relations even frequently predominated, have disappeared in our country are particularly comprehensible and close to me.

Indeed, in the past the small nationalities and ethnic groups were simply condemned to complete extinction and disappearance from the face of the earth. Eskimos, Chukchi, Koryaki, Eveny, Evenki, Nentsy, Yukagiry, Saamy and other nationalities of the North were in dire straits, farmed out to every conceivable merchant and exploiter.

Soviet power accomplished a most difficult task--it raised these nationalities and ethnic groups to the heights of social and spiritual progress.

I was born and grew up in a yaranga, in an ancient Chukotka dwelling. But it was precisely while still in the yaranga that that great happening began which today determines the life of my people. In the yaranga I learned to read and write and learned Russian, which truly opened the gates to the treasure

house of Russian and world culture. After all, in the ancient dwelling there was nothing to write on even. We had to sprawl on walrus skin, having drawn up to the tallow candle, and under its weak flickering write out Russian exercises, read Pushkin's poems and tackle algebra equations.

I remember the time when throughout the Far North cultural centers, schools, boarding schools, paramedic stations and hospitals were being built. My people are grateful to the Russian workers, communists and Komsomol members, who came to us to bring the banner of the new life. Much was done, although the young Soviet state at that time still lacked the forces and resources for the most urgent priorities.

Expenditure on culture, education and health care in that same Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is now measured on a scale which was not even dreamed of in the past. Let us take another example: the publication of newspapers and books and radio broadcasting and television in Chukotskiy and the languages of other peoples of the North. The Soviet state spends huge resources to this end.

Yes, we have become accustomed to free education and medical services and to the fact that the children of representatives of the indigenous nationalities of the North are accommodated in boarding schools free and enjoy many privileges upon enrollment in the country's VUZ's. There is nothing wrong in this habituation. However, it should always be remembered that none of these benefits came about of their own accord; they were produced by the Soviet people in labor and struggle.

I will not forget when Chukotka experienced the time of great resettlement: the ramshackle yarangas were demolished and handsome modern homes with regular rooms and windows in which it was possible to put a regular table in order to read and write were erected....

My fellow countryman and fellow pupil at the Uelen school, Anatoliy Tymnevakat, became a construction worker at that time. We met up again last summer in our glorious Uelen. In the year that I had been away Uelen had become even more attractive--new apartment houses with all conveniences had risen up on the narrow sand bar which ran from east to west. How rapidly time flashes by.

It is difficult in this connection not to recall the life of our ethnic relations--the Alaskan Eskimos and Indians. Not so long ago I made a big tour of the small settlements of this distant state of the United States.

The small Eskimo settlement of Gambell is situated on St Lawrence Island. It was given this name in honor of a missionary who spent many years on the island. But the real name of the island and the settlement is Sivukak. I had planned spending 2-3 days there, but a blizzard kept me there almost a week. I lived with a local tradesman, Gerald Kunnukaya, in his quite roomy and solid house. A further two-three buildings in the village could to some extent be called modern dwellings. But the rest appeared wretched, dilapidated structures lacking all conveniences. And often without electricity even.

A smoking carbide lamp burned in the semi-earthen hut of the old Eskimo woman Rultyna. Incidentally, I had seen this kind of dwelling at home, in Uelen,

about 20 years ago. Visiting archaeologists had discovered it and studied the former way of life of our ancestors from it. When I inquired of the old woman why she did not have electricity, Rultyna looked at me in amazement and sadly said:

"It is so expensive! Where can an old woman who is by herself get the money to pay for electric light?"

Yet electricity came to my Chukotka back in the 1930's! The polar meteorological station began work at that time in Uelen. On the 21st anniversary of the October Revolution the workers of the polar station gave my fellow countrymen a splendid and handsome gift--electric light in the yarangas and the school! Our excitement knew no bounds! Fixed power stations have now been built in every Chukotka settlement. The Bilibino AES provides current to the expanses of the remotest tundra.

I was often asked, inter alia, at meetings with the local inhabitants of the foreign North: "And have the Chukchi, Eskimos, Koryaki, Eveny, Evenki, Nentsy and Saamy of your country preserved their songs and customs? Do they remember their ancient traditions? Do they eat the customary food?" And these questions were not simply a manifestation of curiosity. Through these questions shows and is heard concern for their own fate: bourgeois society is not only destroying the national distinctiveness of the Eskimos, Indians and Saamy but leading them to their physical extermination. Having obtained a college education with tremendous difficulty, payment for which, according to her uncle Daniel, required incredible efforts on the part of the whole family, Jenny Alowa, a teacher from Nome, sadly described to me how as a child she had been cruelly punished just for, having forgotten, starting to speak in school in her native language. The priests threatened with severe punishment those who dared perform the old dances and sing their own songs.

"Our beautiful art and our poetry," the Saamy poet and artist Nils Aslak Walkeyaya, who is well known throughout the Scandinavian Arctic, told me, "are declared at best interesting tourist attractions. There are deep-lying reasons for this attitude toward our spiritual aspect. Recognizing our history and our tales means recognizing our rights to the land and our own life. After all, the Saamy are in no doubt as to their rights to the deer pastures and hunting grounds which they have occupied down the ages. With the discovery of minerals and the intention of industrial companies to develop this underground wealth and build powerful hydropower stations it transpires that we, the primordial inhabitants of this land, have no legal rights to this land. We have simply been driven out."

I have been fortunate enough in life to have been well acquainted with two outstanding singers and poets of the Bering Strait--the Chukchi Atyk from Uelen and the Eskimo from Naukan, Nutetein.

I began my creative lot together with them and made friends together with them with the Eskimo Dwight Mylygrok from the American island of Little Diomedé. This small island lies in the strait separating Asia and America, only 4 kilometers 160 meters from the Soviet island of Big Diomedé. A man with a thirst

for knowledge who independently taught himself reading and writing from Soviet textbooks which he had carefully preserved on the frigid island, which is blown by all the winds, Dwight Mylygrok remembers well the times when, in the 1930's, he came in his trapping dugout to Uelen, Naukan and other Soviet settlements.

"How we envied you then!" Mylygrok recalls. "And we hoped deep down that our government also would do something for us. But these hopes remained just hopes."

In 1980 I met Dwight in the Alaskan town of Nome.

We were speaking about matters on the island, and Dwight suddenly recalled:

"Do you know, through the window of my house on Little Diomedé I can see a red flag. The Soviet flag. I have been looking at it for many years now. I remember well everything that I saw as a young man on the Soviet shore. And all who were with me then remember. We do not believe the talk about the military threat from the Soviet Union."

When my foreign acquaintances learn that one of the first decrees of the Soviet state signed by V.I. Lenin was the Decree on Peace, many of them are extremely astounded by this because American propaganda is constantly going on about the "Soviet military threat". This myth is today the biggest deception of the world public.

But no myth, even if repeated many times over and underpinned by the most subtle lie, can conceal the obvious truth, which is confirmed by the entire policy of our party and state--that our country is a reliable bastion of peace throughout the world.

At the time of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum, which approved our state's Food Program, I was in the Stavropol' area, on the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in the village of Gor'kaya Balka. This is a fine farm, strong not only in its economy but also in the thoroughness which distinguishes the toiling peasantry, which is devoted to the land. And it is natural that the tremendous national economic program aimed at satisfying the vital requirements of the working man has been perceived by the kolkhoz members as their own vital concern. Only a state confident of a peaceful future could plan and implement such far-reaching economic and sociopolitical tasks.

The successes of man's first state of the working people--the USSR--are the practical embodiment of the age-old dream of social justice and humanism. The highest expression of the ideas of humanism is the wise, farsighted policy of the Lenin Party of communists, which is connected by close ties to the people's masses and which is loyally serving the people--the creator of history.

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CSO: 1800/706

NATIONAL

OBKOM SECRETARY ON IMPROVING LEGAL PROPAGANDA

[Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA YUSTITSIYA in Russian No 2, January 1983 (signed to press 30 December 1982) pages 4-6 carries a 2400-word article titled "Daily Attention to Training Work" by V. Zarubin, secretary of the Voronezh oblast party committee. Zarubin describes the efforts of his party organization to improve legal propaganda through the establishment of coordinating councils for this activity at each level of the state administration.

CSO: 1800/748

REGIONAL

SOLUTION OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS--KEY TO AGRICULTURAL CADRE STABILIZATION

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 25 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by M. Kruzmetra, chief of the Department of Philosophy and Scientific Communism of the Latvian Agricultural Academy and candidate of historical sciences, and B. Rivzha, docent of the Department of Political Economy of the Latvian Agricultural Academy, in the column "The Foodstuffs Program--a Nationwide Affair": "Social Development of the Village"]

[Text] In the system of measures, which must ensure fulfillment of the USSR's foodstuffs program, an important place is devoted to the social development of the village.

It is an exceptionally important affair. In some regions of the Soviet Union, including some rayons of the Latvian SSR, there has been a noticeable shortage of manpower during the past few years. Moreover, the reduction in the number of rural population and its migration from villages to cities is continuing. For example, in our republic the relative share of city residents has increased from 35 percent in 1939 to 70 percent in 1982. Hence the question is raised keenly about further improvement in the social reconstruction of villages and in the retention of cadres there.

A decisive factor, which determines the stability of cadres in villages, are the working conditions. As a result of introduction of comprehensive automation and mechanization, the share of manual labor in kolkhozes and sovkhozes was considerably reduced. Agricultural workers are now approaching closer to workers in industry as regards the nature of their labor. New professions have appeared: milking machine operator, poultry farm operator and others.

The machine and tractor pool of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has been almost completely renewed. Greatly improved and more powerful machines have replaced obsolete equipment. During the 10th Five-Year Plan alone, Latvia's agriculture received more than 20,000 tractors, 11,500 trucks and more than 4,000 grain combines. The number of machine operators and specialists of all skills, who have higher and secondary education, has increased.

The foodstuff program of the USSR provides for further strengthening of the material and technical base in agriculture. Over a 10-year period, it is planned to supply this sector with 3.74-3.78 million tractors, 1.17 million grain combines and other agricultural machines valued at R67-70 billion, including R38-40 billion worth for crop production and R29-30 billion worth for livestock

breeding and fodder production. Many machines and mechanisms will be received by kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Soviet Latvia.

The measures outlined by the party will yield the necessary results only if the land, machines and fertilizers are used much better than now by agricultural workers. This will require further raising of the general educational level and qualifications of rural workers. The following fact can describe the importance of this task. Out of the total number of machine operators in our republic, only 18 percent have studied in vocational and technical schools [PTU] and rural vocational and technical schools [SPTU]. The relative share of machine operators and livestock breeders who have completed secondary education is low.

The most important method for broadening and deepening knowledge of one's own field of specialization is independent work. But as indicated by sociological research this method for increasing one's knowledge is being used only by every second machine operator and every third livestock breeder in the republic. This is far from sufficient.

The organic part of the foodstuffs program are the measures outlined in it as regards further raising of the rural population's welfare and improving housing and public and domestic service conditions, culture and medical, trade and public services. It is important to stress that this party line as regards raising the well-being of workers is also sustained in the decisions of the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our country has achieved enormous successes in socioeconomic reconstruction of the village. Compared with 1965, the average monthly wages of sovkhos workers and employees have doubled in 1980 and the wages in kolkhozes have increased 2.3-fold. Pensions for rural workers were also increased. Every second rural family in the USSR has improved its housing conditions. The consolidation of populated places is underway.

Nearly one half of our rural population live in well-planned settlements in Latvia. The number of apartments equipped with all conveniences has increased. If in 1970 there was an average of one-half as much housing space made available per rural inhabitant than in cities (calculating on one city resident and an inhabitant of a city-type settlement), then in 1980 the average volume of housing construction in cities and the rural areas became equalized. There villages acquired more clubs, libraries, schools, kindergartens, sports areas and so forth.

These changes are well illustrated on the example of such farms as the Lachplesis kolkhoz and the Madliyena sovkhos in Ogrskiy Rayon, the Tervete kolkhoz in Dobelskiy Rayon, the Uzvara kolkhoz in Bauskiy Rayon, the sovkhos imeni V. I. Lenin in Rihskiy Rayon, the Krasnyy Oktyabr' kolkhoz in Preylskiy Rayon, the Spars kolkhoz in Gulbenskiy Rayon and other farms.

However, there is still not enough housing in the rural areas. Only one third of rural inhabitants live in future settlements. Out of 563 kolkhozes, sovkhoses and similar agricultural enterprises, only 136 farms have all basic types of public services. There is a shortage of schools, kindergartens and dining

rooms. For example, at the beginning of 1982 a total of 110 farms of the Latvian SSR still did not have their own dining rooms and only 25 percent of children were ensured with kindergartens. To get essential items kolkhoz members from many villages have to travel dozens of kilometers even today. All of this is one of the basic reasons for the extensive turnover of agricultural cadres.

The foodstuffs program of the USSR provides for the construction of residential houses in the rural areas having an overall living space of 176 million m³ during the 11th Five-Year Plan, and 15-18 percent more during the 12th Five-Year Plan. Construction of housing for rural workers is currently progressing at a higher rate than in cities. In our republic, for example, it will increase by 27 percent during the 11th Five-Year Plan as compared with the 10th Five-Year Plan. The rural public services will be developed. In areas where such services are operating successfully, economists and sociologists have noted an appreciable reduction in personnel turnover.

The raising of the standard of living of workers in this sector is of no lesser importance in establishing steady collectives in the rural areas. Wages are the basic source of income of every Soviet family. Much has been done in this regard for rural workers. During the past two five-year plans alone, the average monthly wages of kolkhoz members in the USSR increased by 26 percent (by 16 percent in industry). During the current five-year plan, the average monthly wages of kolkhoz members in Latvia will be increased by nearly 20 percent.

It is also planned to raise the economic incentive of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in the results of their labor. The main thing here is to make every worker see and feel the direct, simple and understandable connection between what he has done and what he has earned. This applies equally to payments in cash and in kind.

"It is necessary to create such conditions--economic and organizational--" comrade Yu. V. Andropov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said at the November (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "which would stimulate quality, productive labor, initiative and enterprise. And on the contrary, poor work, inactivity and irresponsibility must have most direct and inevitable bearing on the material remuneration, on the service status and on the moral authority of workers."

The changeover of rural workers to the brigade contract and lump wage plus bonus system, which closely links their work with final work results, will be materially stimulated.

Further improvement of rural social life requires constant work with agricultural cadres as regards their training, selection and education. The experience of the Daugavpilskiy Rayon party organization, which has achieved definite successes in this work, deserves attention. All sovkhoz directors and 85 percent of kolkhoz chairmen are certified specialists. One can be confident in a sector which is headed by a person who knows the job, is concerned about it and knows

how to work with people.

The question about labor successors is serious. The influx of youths still does not ensure manpower requirements of farms everywhere. Experience has proved the necessity of improving professional orientation of young men and women. Greater attention must be devoted to this by kolkhozes and sovkhoses as well as by the general public. It is necessary to enhance the prestige of rural profession in the eyes of young people.

This work has been conducted irregularly so far. Thus among those entering the Latvian Agricultural Academy there are more matriculants from Rizhskiy, Bauskiy and Ogrskiy Rayons (where the number of specialists already exceeds the average republic indicators). But less than planned are entering from eight eastern rayons where there is a shortage of specialists and not all of them become students of the academy.

Solution of the aforementioned problems is impossible without a scientifically based plan for production and social development of farms and regional agroindustrial unification. Such a plan must take into consideration all basic factors in the solution of the foodstuffs program and provide for their comprehensive utilization. Unfortunately, so far the social part of these plans does not always correspond to the requirements listed by us. Supervisors of kolkhozes and sovkhoses sometimes do not understand well enough the interconnection between production and social parts of the plan and do not see the close relationship between them despite the fact that experience has proven it already.

The party's concern for the growth of agricultural workers' well-being, attention to their spiritual requirements--this is the real basis for steady collectives in kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

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CSO: 1800/694

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

LITHUANIAN CLERGY PETITIONS SUPREME SOVIET--The Lithuanian clergy has addressed a petition to the Supreme Soviet which calls for a new ordering of the regulations on church life. The current regulations stand in contradiction to the gospel church law, the Helsinki agreements and the Soviet constitution. The petition further calls for state recognition of the church hierarchy and the lifting of the numerous clauses at the Kaunas seminary. The Lithuanian clergy is also demanding freedom of action for the bishops and apostolic delegates with regard to the occupation of church offices. For their part, the priests, together with the Catholic laity, undertake to support the state and to help it in the fight against the continually spreading immorality in the country. As possible dates for a revision of the regulations which govern church life in Lithuania, the clergy suggested in its petition to the Supreme Soviet either 1984, which is the 500th anniversary of the death of the Lithuanian patron Saint Casimir, or 1987, when the 600-year Christianization of Lithuania will be commemorated. [Text] [LD241920 Vatican City International Service in German 1500 GMT 24 Feb 83]

NEW TASHKENT TV TOWER--The assembly of six broadcasting antennae has been begun in Tashkent by builders of the new Tashkent television tower. With a height of 380 meters, it is the tallest in Central Asia and will facilitate expansion of the reception range for television broadcasts in the Uzbek capital. Five color programs will be received over a radius of more than 200 kilometers. The workers building the tower have pledged to put it into operation in September of this year. [Summary] [LD130216 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 12 Feb 83]

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